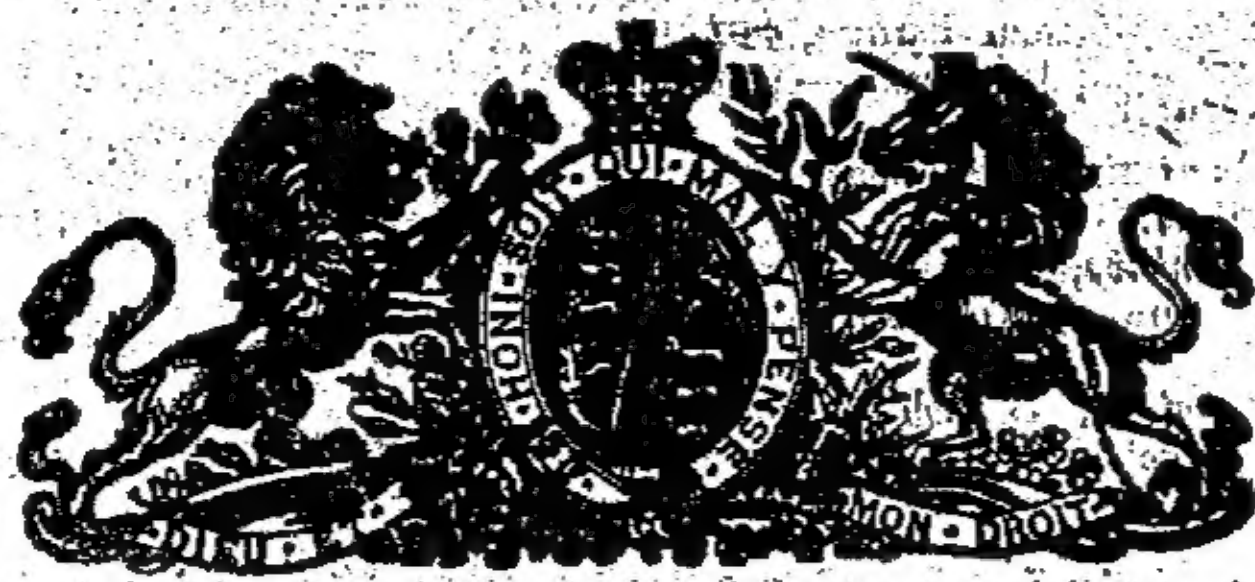


CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.
With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXIV. No. 4623. 號九廿月四年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1878.

日七廿月三年寅戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSSY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WILD, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZELN & CO., Manila.

CHINA:—Messrs. A. A. DE MELO & Co. Swatow, CAMERON & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. Foochow, HEDDER & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. and KERRY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, \$1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. BELLIER, Esq. ADAM LIND, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq.
H. HOEFT, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
Hon. W. KENNEDY.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, EDWIN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

Interest Allowed.
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Offices of the Corporation.

No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 27, 1878.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. HORATIO GAY JAMES was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st January, 1878.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, January 5, 1878. my1

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself at this Port as a MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style or Firm of GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., who will henceforward conduct the Agency of the AUSTRALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

G. R. STEVENS.
Hongkong, December 29, 1877. my1

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.
China, March 3, 1878. 468

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES von BOSE has been authorized to Sign our Firm per procuration at Canton.

CARLOWITZ & Co.
Canton, April 2, 1878. my1

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Underigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tse Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.

CHUN AXIN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Underigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LAURENCE YOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new regime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM.
Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.
Hongkong, April 9, 1878.

For Sale.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO. HAVE FOR SALE.

Ex M. M. S. S. "AVA,"
AND OTHER RECENT ARRIVALS.

TEYSSONNEAU'S STRAWBERRIES in SYRUP.
TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS in NOYBAU.
TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS in BRANDY.
TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED PATES, in Patent Tins.
TEYSSONNEAU'S PATE DE FOIE GRAS, in Patent Tins.
TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED JAMS and JELLIES, in Glass Bottles.
PHILIPPE and CANAUD'S ASSORTED PATES.
PHILIPPE and CANAUD'S LONG ASPARAGUS.
PHILIPPE and CANAUD'S SARDINES.

FENARD & FILS
FINEST
CHERBOURG BUTTER, in Bottles.

CIGARETTES, COMPAGNIE LAERME.
RICHMOND SMOKING MIXTURE.
BARCELONA NUTS.
BRAZIL NUTS.
PEA NUTS.
ALMONDS in SHELL.
SMYRNA FIGS.
MUSCATEL BLOOM RAISINS, in Cartons.
EPPS' COCOA.
BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK.
GOLDEN GATE FLOUR, in Barrels.
GALETINE and ISINGLAS, in 1/2 lb. Packets.
WAFFLE IRONS, AMERICAN BROTHERS.

VERY FINE
"O. K." BOURBON WHISKY.

BILLIARD CUE TIPS.
BILLIARD CUE CEMENT.
BILLIARD CUE CLOTHS.
BAGLEY and PARKER'S PORTER, in Hogsheads.
Horn's Best Quality RUSSIAN ROPE.
Horn's ASSORTED TARED and WHITE LINES.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES.
&c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, February 22, 1878.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS REFINERY MANUFACTURES.

LOAF SUGAR, (in 5, 10, and 15 lbs. Loaves).
Cut and Powdered LOAF SUGAR.
CUBE SUGAR (Lyle's Patent), shortly.
CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 1 lb.
Fine WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 lb.
Medium WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 1 lb.
Fine YELLOW SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 lb.
COFFEE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 1 lb.
GOLDEN SYRUP, SYRUP, and MOLASSES.
SPIRITS OF WINE and LAMP SPIRIT.
RUM, 45°, 30°, O. P., and Naval.
ANIMAL CHARCOAL and DUST.
AMMONIACAL LIQUOR, from Bones.
BONE TAR (a preventive of white ants).
ROUGH BONE TALLOW.

Packed in Quantities and Packages to suit Customers.

Particulars and Prices on application to THE MANAGER, CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, East Point, Hongkong.

March 5, 1878. 565

THE ORIENTAL SUGAR REFINERY.

SUPERIOR WHITE CRYSTALS Manufactured by the ORIENTAL SUGAR REFINERY, can now be had in Tins of 10 or 14 lbs., or in larger quantities to suit purchasers, on application to Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

H. KILBE,
General Agent.

Hongkong, March 30, 1878.

COAL.

BEST QUALITY CARDIFF STEAM COAL for Sale, ex Godown.

Apply to BATTLES & Co.

Hongkong, December 3, 1877.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese).
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

For Sale.

COPE'S "GOLDEN CLOUD." A MIXTURE highly approved by Smokers.

NEW SADDLES, BRIDLES, and HARNESS.
POOL BALLS, and PYRAMID POOL BALLS.
ICE CHESTS.

FRENCH COFFEE MACHINES.
THE NEW ELECTRO-PLATED READING LAMPS.
BRONZE KETTLES, with SPIRIT LAMPS.
PERAMBULATORS.
CIGARETTES.

THE ROYAL NAVY LIST.
WALKING STICKS.
SUPERIOR MANILA CIGARS.

PITH HATS, in various Shapes.
SILVER TABLE LAMPS,
=22 to 25 CANDLE LIGHT.
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S INVITATION NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES.

A BROADWOOD'S Semi-Grand PIANO, For Sale or Hire.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, April 12, 1878.

SAYLE & Co.

GREAT REDUCTION in the PRICE of Plain Coloured GLACE SILKS. For a short time only. We shall offer Various Colours at one uniform Price, 60 Cents per Yard, some slightly soiled but all admirably suited for Summer Wear, Evening Dresses or Underslips. Our usual Price for these Goods is \$1.25 per Yard.

GREAT REDUCTION in the Price of JAPANESE POPLINS. All these Goods will be offered very Cheap, from 15 Cents per Yard.

OUR SUMMER STOCK IS COMPLETED, NOVELTIES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

WHITE DRESS GOODS, in Endless Variety.
WHITE AND COLOURED MUSLINS.
PRINTED FRENCH CAMBRICS.
COLOURED GRENADES.

UNTRIMMED STRAW HATS, and BONNETS.

NEW FEATHERS; FLOWERS, REDUCED PRICES.

COLOURED FRENCH LAWNS, Wash and Wear Well.

FRENCH ORGANDI MUSLINS.

BLACK GRENADES, Special Make.

WASHING GINGHAMS.

NEW FEATHERS; FLOWERS, REDUCED PRICES.

COLOURED FRENCH LAWNS, Wash and Wear Well.

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BLACK GRENADES, Special Make.

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BLACK GRENADES, Special Make.

WASHING GINGHAMS.

NEW FEATHERS; FLOWERS, REDUCED PRICES.

Intimations.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC is informed that the IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT has decided to adopt a Word Tariff for International Telegrams on all their Lines on and after the 1st day of May next, and the Rate is fixed at TWENTY CENTS of a Mexican Dollar per Word from NAGASAKI to all Stations in the Empire.

CARL NIKLSEN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 26, 1878. my8

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.
J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.
SAMUEL BORNOWITZ, Secretary.
A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager, for China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets \$31,700,000

Surplus \$5,500,000

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, China, for the above Company, are prepared to Accept Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon terms very favourable to the assured.

For full information and particulars, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

PIANOFORTE TUNING.

MR. A. HAHN begs to announce to his Patrons that he has changed his Residence, from Praya East to No. 19, HOLLWOOD ROAD, where Orders may be left, or at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, April 8, 1878. my8

V. R.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

THE AMATEURS of the BAND 74th HIGHLANDERS, will give their Second Performance

THIS & TOMORROW EVENINGS.

29th, and 30th April, 1878.

When will be produced

THE MELO-DRAMA IN 2 ACTS BY C. SELBY, ENTITLED

"ROBERT MACAIRE."

Interlude.

Clarinet Solo,.....J. GLADSTONE, (Thema and Variations.)

To conclude each evening with the side-splitting

FARCE IN 1 ACT BY C. SELBY, ENTITLED

"THE BONNIE FISH-WIFE."

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Reserved Seats,.....\$1.

Front Do. 50 Cents.

Back Do. 25 Do.

Doors Open at 8.30, to Commence at 9 P.M.

SEBAST. D. WISHART,
Manager.

Hongkong, April 20, 1878. my1

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions from Messrs. RODATZ & Co., to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 1st May, 1878, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Store, No. 1 A, Graham Street,—

Their whole STOCK-IN-TRADE, FURNITURE, FIXTURES, &c., comprising:—

Manila Rope, Canvas, Beer, Preserved Meats, Vegetables, Soups, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 27, 1878. my1

To Let.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House No. 6, Mosque Terrace, possession from 15th April next.

Three Offices, in Old Chambers.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godown attached.

House No. 2, Seymour Terrace.

DAVID SASSOON, BORN & Co.

Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR MANILA.

The Spanish Steamer "PANA," GOYENECHEA, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, April 22, 1878.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TIBRE,"

Comdt. DE GIARD, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA

shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

H. DU POUET,
Agent.

Hongkong, April 20, 1878.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TIGRE,"

Comdt. LOUMIER, will be despatched for SHANGHAI

shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUET,
Agent.

Hongkong, April 20, 1878.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NAGASAKI.

The Clipper Ship "BLACK PRINCE,"

Captain INGLE.

Agents, &c., &c.

Hongkong, April 25, 1878. my8

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 41 American Ship "TITAN,"

B. F. BERRY, Master, will load here for the above Port, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, April 20, 1878. 468

FOR YLOILO.

The Spanish Brg "VILLA DE RIVADABA,"

CAMUS, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Glenearn* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Underigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Shanghai, unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 o'clock p.m. To-day.

Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Proximo will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counterigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1878. my2

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. *SESTOS*, FROM SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding their discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cotton by the above Steamer or Steamship *Borley Chiffain* from Kurrachee, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed by the Underigned into their Godowns at Wanchai, whence, or from the Wharf or Boats, delivery may be obtained on or after the 29th instant.

No Fire Insurance is effected.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 27, 1878. my4

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. DE FOUBY, Agent.

WMS W. MacG. Smith, 1 case } from

Bells, } London.

Ex "Ironclad,"

O/O Mr W. H. Noley, 1 case } from

Merchandise, } London.

V (in triangle) 2431/5 Order, 5 cases

Ottomans, }

K (in diamond) 515/24 Order, 10 cases

Worsted, }

DP 218/223 Mr H. Ebell, from

6 cases Wines, } Marseilles.

Hongkong, April 26, 1878.

TO-day's ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

The Steamship "KWANGTUNG,"

Capt. PUNCHARD, will be de-

parted for the above Ports, on

WEDNESDAY, the 1st May, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1878. my1

FOR SINGAPORE.

The British Steamer

"PENEDRO,"

Captain CAIN, will load here

for the above Port, and will

leave this on WEDNESDAY, the 1st May,

at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

HOP KEE & Co.

Hongkong, April 29, 1878. my1

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

The British Steamer

"EUREKA,"

Captain EUGENIAN, will load

here for the above Ports, and

have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

HOP KEE & Co.

Hongkong, April 29, 1878.

FOR MANILA.

The Spanish Steamer

"PANAY,"

Governor, Master, will be

despatched as above on

WEDNESDAY, the 1st May next, at 2

p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, April 29, 1878.

FOR FOCHOW (DIRECT.)

The Steamship

"GLENFALLOCH,"

and

The Steamship

"GLENBOY"

will be despatched as above on THUR-

SDAY, the 2nd Proximo, at 8 o'clock a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1878. my2

AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment,

H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,

H. E. ADMIRAL ALFRED P. RYDER,

and to

H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS

OF RUSSIA.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best

collection of Views of China, Pho-

tographs of the Ruins and destructions at

Canton, caused by the Tornado of the

11th instant. Coloured Photographs of

English Ladies, Russia, Leather, Velvet,

Morocco, and Carved-wood Photographs

Albums, Scrap Books, Armorial Monograms

and Posters Steamy Albums; Frames and

Case, Gilt Moulding for Frames, all of

superior class, taste and price.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The above has the pleasure to inform his

numerous Customers and the Public of

Hongkong, that his Photographic Estab-

lishment is removed to the Newly-erected

Commodious Building in Queen's Road

Central, next to Messrs HARRIS & Co.'s.

Hongkong, April 29, 1878.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. *BURMESE*,
FROM LONDON, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THIS Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of Messrs NORRIS & Co., whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before 1 p.m. To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 7th Proximo will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counterigned by MELOCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 29, 1878. my2

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS against the late Mr LING LOOK (F. GUDER), must be sent in to the Underigned not later than the 15th of May, a. c., or they will not be recognized.

RICH. SCHONBERGER,
Executor for the late Mr LING LOOK.

Hongkong, April 29, 1878. my2

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 84.

CHINA SEA.

RIVER MIN—FOCHOW DISTRICT.

THE following dangers have recently been examined by H.M.'s Surveying Vessel "NASSAU," Captain R. H. NAPIER, R.N., in charge of Survey—

1. "BENJAMIN AYMAR" ROCK.

This Rock, on which the American barque "BENJAMIN AYMAR" struck in January, 1878, consists of a small Rocky Patch with 3 feet of water on its shallowest part at L. W. Springs. A depth of from 9 to 10 fathoms was obtained in every direction at a distance of 1½ cables from it, the bottom being mud.

Changchi Peak bears N. 68° E. from the Rock.

Middle Dog Lighthouse bears S. 27° E. from the Rock.

Sea Dog Summit bears S. 59° E. from the Rock.

Sea Cat Summit bears S. 71° E. from the Rock.

CHANGCHI PEAK.—The Southern extreme of Changchi Island in line with the Northern extreme of Matsien Island leads clear to the Southward, and Crab Island should not be brought to bear Eastward of North to clear to the Eastward.

2. "NORMAN COURT" ROCK.

This Rock consists of Two PINNACLES lying in a North and South direction and separated by 34 cables, 17½ feet of water over it at L. W. Springs, with deep water close around, but a rocky ledge with 6 fathoms over it extends 1½ cables to the S.E. by S. of it. The Northern One has only 6 feet over it at L. W. Springs. There is also a Rocky Patch, with 2½ fathoms over it, to the S.E. ½ E. of Flat Rock, and distant from it 2½ cables.

Flat Rock Summit bears N. 7° 10' W. from the S. Pinnacle.

Changchi Peak bears N. 16° E. from the S. Pinnacle.

Sea Dog Summit bears S. 5° W. from the S. Pinnacle.

3. "PILOT ROCK."

This danger (described at Page 276 of the China Sea Directory, Vol. III., 1874, as lying 3 miles East from Sea Cat, but unnamed), is 2½ miles from the Sea Cat and consists of a PINNACLE of small extent on which the sea breaks at L. W. Springs, there then being about 1 foot of water over it.

Changchi Peak bears N. 17° W. from the Rock.

Sea Cat Summit bears S. 87° W. from the Rock.

Sea Dog Summit bears S. 63° 15' W. from the Rock.

This notice affects Admiralty Charts Nos. 1289, 1761, and 2400.

All Bearings are Magnetic.

Variation in 1873 1° West.

By Order of the Inspector-General of Customs.

DAVID M. HENDERSON,

Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,

Engineer's Office,

Shanghai, 16th April, 1878. my8

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor

Owners will be Responsible for any

Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew

of the following Vessels, during their stay

in Hongkong Harbour:—

ANTIOCH, American barque, Capt. W. B.

Seymour.—Chinese.

LADAGO, American ship, Captain O. B.

Pierce.—Captain.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, British barque,

Captain A. McIntyre.—Arnold, Karberg

& Co.

DEVANA, British barque, Capt. William

May.—Melchers & Co.

LADY PENRYN, British barque, Capt.

E. Owen.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

SABAZ, Nicholson, British ship, Capt.

Jas. G. Belkirk.—Butterfield & Swire.

E. G. JOHNSON, American barque, Capt.

Isaac N. Colby.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

FORWARD, British barque, Capt. James

W. Vandervord.—Kobayashi & Co.

MARCO DE JORDA, British barque, Capt.

Alfred Wm. Webb.—Godefr.

FREDERICK, German 8-masted schooner,

Captain J. Byer.—Wieler & Co.

DANUBE, British steamer, Capt. Clanchy.

Yuen Fat Hong.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 28, China, German steamer, from

Canton.

April 28, Peking, German barque, 221,

Christianson, Newchwang April 12, Beana.

—ARRIVALS, LANGLIS & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April 28, *Vesta*, German barque, 302,

Dicks, Newchwang April 12, Beana.—MEL-

CHERS & Co.

April 28, *Li-chi*, Chinese gunboat, Low-

son, Canton April 27.

April 28, *Kjebenhan*, Danish steamer,

701, Jorlchan, Newchwang April 20, Beana.

—SIEMSEN & Co.

April 28, *Kwangtung*, British steamer,

670, Panchard, Fochow April 24, Amoy

26, and Swatow 27, General.—DOUGLAS

LAPRAK & Co.

April 28, *Fernotover*, Brit. steamer, 700,

Mackie, Amoy April 26, General.—MEL-

CHERS & Co.

April 29, *Burmes*, British steamer, 1263,

J. Luck, London March 17, via ports of call,

and Singapore April 22, General.—MEL-

CHERS & Co.

April 29, *Holland*, Dutch steamer, 1148,

Adrian, Saigon April 25, Rice.—SIEMSEN

& Co.

April 29, *Conquest*, British steamer, 317,

Scott, Haiphong April 23, and Holhow 27,

General.—KWONG LEE YUEN.

April 29, *Taiwan*, British steamer, 408,

M. Young, Tamsui April 26, and Amoy 27,

Camphor.—DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co.

April 29, *Danube*, British steamer, 525,

Clanchy, Bangkok April 20, Rice and

General.—YUEN FAT HONG.

April 30, U. S. S. *Ranger*, H.M.D. Manley,

Amoy April 26.

April 29, *Killarney*, British steamer,

1050, O'Neill, Saigon April 25, Salt and

Rice.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Apr. 28, *Chandos*, for San Francisco.

28, *Freeman Clarke*, for Portland

(Oregon).

28, *Pernambuco*, for Saigon.

28, *Cheong Kook Kian*, for Swatow

and Amoy.

28, *Rajanathambhar*, for Bangkok.

28, *Glaucus*, for Singapore and London.

28, *Yesso*, for Coast Ports.

28, *Sarpedon*, for S'hai via Swatow.

28, *Carl*, for Tientsin.

28, *Sunka*, for a cruise.

28, *Quarto*, for Saigon.

28, H.M.S. *Moore*, for a cruise.

28, *Li-chi*, for a cruise.

28, *Albay*, for Swatow and Tamsui.

28, *China*, for Shanghai.

28, *Fernotover*, for Singapore.

28, *Ngan Yung*, for Macao.

foreign going steamers. They called here mainly for the purpose of coaling, and were for the most part British, but there was an increasing number of foreign vessels, and probably their number would go on increasing in the future. The second class of vessels were coasters running principally in the China and Japan seas. These also were mostly British, but here also there was an increasing number of foreign vessels, especially under the Chinese flag. The third class were those which might be described as having their habitat in Hongkong—vessels which were registered here, but which did not receive the benefit of the Ordinance. These vessels would bear very heavily upon them. Under the terms of the Merchant Shipping Act all British ships had to be surveyed once in twelve months; therefore it would only be under exceptional circumstances that the Ordinance would press unfairly upon any ocean going steamer. But in regard to the second class, vessels engaged in the coasting trade, he thought the Ordinance would inflict a very great hardship upon those of them flying the British flag. Moreover he thought their legislation, if they confined it to vessels under the British flag, would be ineffective. The object of this Ordinance was not the protection of the British mercantile marine, but the protection of lives and limbs of the people here, and he did not see why a hundred passengers who left this port in a vessel flying the Chinese flag should not receive protection against boiler explosions, or those arising from faulty machinery, as well as a hundred passengers lying on board a British vessel. If they laid an onerous obligation upon British ships alone, it would not be without its results in the competition that was being waged at the present day. To make the legislation impartial, he submitted that they would not succeed in doing so unless they applied these regulations to all vessels, whatever their nationality might be. The third class of ships were those running to Canton and Macao. They had no vessels of this kind at present, but what were under the British flag, but supporting the Chinese started a boat, would they permit them to run without survey or regulation of any kind, while these obligations were imposed upon the British vessels? As to shifting individual responsibility on to the shoulders of the Government, he thought the Bill before them would have that effect in some measure. They would find it was impossible to stop ships in transit, and submit them to a survey under this ordinance, and the whole matter would amount to this—that there would be a partial survey, and certificates would be given which would to a certain extent relieve the owners, agents, and others, of their responsibility, and if necessary those certificates would be produced in Court to shift the responsibility to other parties. Legislation of this kind ought not to be passed hastily or without due thought, and he thought it could be best considered by a committee. Under these circumstances he would suggest that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the Council for further consideration.

Mr. RYAN said very important principles were involved in the Bill, and supported the proposal of Mr. Johnson.

His Excellency said he entirely agreed with his two honourable friends in thinking the Bill could be advantageously considered by a Select Committee. He was sure the Council were indebted to Mr. Johnson for the facts and statements he had laid before them. The truth was that questions affecting mercantile shipping, or emigration or currency—such questions, although treated at that Council table, were imperial questions, and with reference to certain provisions in the Ordinance, pointed out by his honourable friend, and to which he was disposed to take exception, he might observe that they were inserted in the Ordinance by the Attorney General, owing to the difficulties in the way of dealing with vessels under foreign flags. He would place before the Committee the despatches of the Secretary of State on this subject. As a matter of form they would read the Bill a second time then; this second reading merely involved the question of the principle of a measure, and he thought they were all agreed as to providing in some way "for the survey and regulation of steamships, and vessels propelled by steam."

The Attorney General said the Bill was introduced as part of a larger measure, and he thought it would be better for the whole matter to be referred to the Select Committee so that they could consider the provisions of the larger measure as well as those of the Ordinance now before them. The larger measure—a Bill for consolidating the Merchant Shipping Ordinances—might be read a first time to day to enable this to be done. The consideration of both measures by a Select Committee was, he thought, a very desirable thing; the subject was a very intricate one, and there were a great many matters in the larger measure with which he did not consider himself competent to deal. He would be glad to have the assistance of the members of the Council in dealing with them.

The Ordinance was then read a second time.

His Excellency: The question now is that the Ordinance be referred to a select committee. In other places it was the practice for gentlemen who moved for the committee to name its members. Would it be agreeable to Mr. Johnson to have the Acting Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General and three unofficial members of the Council, to form a select committee of five. The Attorney General: The Acting Chief Justice as well.

His Excellency: Certainly; he will be a most important addition. I may explain the introduction of the Ordinance now before us in this way. There was a General Merchant Shipping Consolidation Act being prepared by the Attorney General under instructions from home, and when the explosion occurred on board the *Yaso* I asked him to excuse from that Bill the clauses bearing upon the survey and regulation of steamships. We may now read this general or larger measure a first time, but before doing so I wish to mention one little matter, about which I may say I have been in communication with the Attorney General. In other colonies where commercial interests were large, the officer discharging similar duties to Captain Thomsett is styled "Captain of the Port," and certainly I believe there is no harbour in the British Empire abroad where it is more necessary than here to give the officer performing these duties the highest designation we can give him. In this Ordinance, and in future I think we may give Captain Thomsett the title of "Captain of the Port."

The Ordinance was then read a first time and referred, with the Bill providing

for the survey and regulation of steamships, to the Select Committee named.

His Excellency said he had every hope that the Select Committee would deal as speedily as possible with this important measure.

PUNISHMENT FOR PRISON OFFENCES.

His Excellency then moved the first reading of a Bill to amend Ordinance 4 of 1868. He said the necessity for this Bill arose in this way. When the sentence of a prisoner, who had been sent to twelve months imprisonment by the Chief Justice, expired, the man had to be discharged, although for some breach of prison discipline a day before the expiration of his sentence to sentence him to three days' solitary confinement on bread and water, or perhaps a week of such punishment. This Ordinance would enable such sentences as these to be enforced.

THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH.

In bringing forward a vote of \$680 as salary for Mr. W. B. Arthur, the newly appointed Second Master at the Central School, and a vote of 400 guineas to Dr. Ellet for performing the duties of Inspector of Schools during the absence of Mr. Stewart.

His Excellency said the Conference for considering the important question of the teaching of English in the Government schools had met as they were doubtless well aware. It was perhaps not exactly in accordance with the usual order of business for him to lay the resolutions passed at that meeting before them on the present occasion, but he wished to do so so that they might, if they thought proper, express their views in regard to them and the subject to which they referred. In carrying out those resolutions it was of importance that they should have a thoroughly competent gentleman at the head of the Education Department in the absence of Mr. Stewart, and he believed it was universally admitted that Dr. Ellet had secured a gentleman of that description. Before Mr. Stewart left the Colony he thought it well to test the knowledge of English speaking possessed by the boys in the Central School. Accordingly on the 4th March he made a list made out of all the pupils on the books of the Central School, and mark with red ink the names of those speaking English. The pupils were accordingly examined by Mr. Stewart, and he was good enough to sub-divide them into several classes—1st, those who were able to speak English, as Mr. Stewart put it, "idiomatically," 2nd, those who could speak English with considerable fluency; 3rd, those who could speak it with difficulty; and, lastly, those who could not speak it at all. Dr. Ellet was good enough to add to the list the ages of the boys, and the number of years they had been in the school. They had therefore the actual position of the Central School, so far as the knowledge of English was concerned, before them at the time Mr. Stewart left for Europe, and Dr. Ellet undertook his duties. The list showed that 8 of the pupils are English or European or Indian boys who speak English with considerable fluency; 18 are Chinese who also speak English with considerable fluency; 58 who speak the language with difficulty, and 35 who cannot speak English at all. Leaving out 60 or 70 boys, and commencing say at 70, he read that he was a Chinese boy 17 years of age, 5 years and 1 month in the school, cannot be said to speak English at all; 71, 17 years of age, 3 years 7 months in the school, speaks English with difficulty; 72, 20 years of age, 5 years in the school, cannot speak English at all, and so on. One boy, who had been 10 years 2 months at the school, did not speak English at all. He thought it was due to Dr. Ellet that when the time came next year they should have a similar test of the English spoken in the school. It was due also to Mr. Ellet to say that he showed every desire to carry out the resolutions of the Conference for having more English taught in the school. As to the increased teaching of English in the other Government Schools that would be effected as opportunity offered and by degrees in accordance with the expressed desires of the Conference. With respect to the grant of \$680 as salary for Mr. Arthur he need hardly tell them that he was a most efficient gentleman.

Mr. Johnson enquired if the words read by His Excellency descriptive of the classes were those of Mr. Stewart.

His Excellency replied that they were. Mr. RYAN asked if any of those 836 boys who were returned as not speaking English at all, could read or write it.

His Excellency said that was not stated; he should not like to say they did. It was said that every boy was nominally learning English for four hours a day, but at that time effective teaching of English for that time was impossible with the large number of boys and the limited staff of English masters the school then possessed.

Mr. RYAN thought it was desirable to have a list of the boys reading and writing English as well as speaking it.

His Excellency said the suggestion was a good one, and should be acted upon. The votes were then passed.

The Governor observed that the next vote was that for the salary of the French gardener (Mr. Cernan), to whom it was proposed to give \$300 a year to have the sole management of the tree-planting Department. Mr. Ford, who was on his way out, had been instructed by Sir J. Hooker as to giving the Gardens a more especially botanical character, and as Mr. Ford was a most competent officer, he would make this a special and important feature of the Department.

PRAYA RECONSTRUCTION AND CRIMINAL DISCIPLINE.

His Excellency having asked the Council to pass a vote of \$26,000 for the reconstruction of the Praya, Mr. F. B. JOHNSON remarked that a question had been previously made but not clearly answered, as to whether this vote would be charged upon the ordinary revenue of the Colony, or fall upon the Special Fund.

Mr. PRYCE replied that it would form a charge upon the Special Fund, in accordance with the original views of the Government.

The Governor next observed that there were sums of \$4,000 for new roads, and \$1200 for Reuter's Telegrams; and proceeded to say that on the 17th of September last he had laid before them his views as to the introduction of some scheme of Prison Discipline, including some description of useful individual hard labour, which would be of some utility to the Colony as well as to the prisoners themselves. He then concluded by saying that he should make no change without consulting with them, and to ask them to assist him in considering a most important question—whether or not

it was advisable to continue to employ the prisoners inside the Gaol in simple drill, crank, &c. The Acting Chief Justice was happy to say, as to a Commission to consider the question; Mr. May also, and Mr. RYAN—in fact, the majority who sat on that Commission, were present. He felt bound to remind them that this proposal in reality reversed the policy of his predecessor, Sir Arthur Kennedy, who no doubt had acted within his powers and in reference to it. It was not necessary that a Governor should always consult his Council in such matters; but as he had said on a previous occasion that he would do so, he would do so now. Although he was not tied down by Ordinance, still he would ask that. With their approval, he proposed to alter the system of prison labour. He proposed to introduce an industrial element—hard work, which would be a benefit to the Colony and to the prisoners themselves. In the reconstruction of the Praya Wall, large masses of stone would have to be moved, and much other arduous labour; and he did not like to see the money of the Colony spent to do this, while the prisoners were employed in the unproductive labour of shot drill. He knew it was a moot point whether the latter kind of labour was effectual or not; some thought it was deterrent, while others thought that mechanical labour was not the sort of labour to be used as a punishment. In the Praya work there would be large stones to dress, and this would have to be done for the Government whose laws had been broken, while the prisoners earned nothing;—this would be a specially severe punishment for a Chinaman. But as to wages he proposed that a certain proportion should be set aside week after week for hard and useful labour, on recommendation of the Superintendent, and given to the prisoner at the end of his sentence. This was no discovery of his, but was a system in operation at home, and one which he had carried out with prisoners in Malacca. The remuneration—a very small per centage, say 6 per cent.—would be given, providing the work was thoroughly satisfactory. He would be very glad to hear what the Council had to say; this was the only change which he proposed at present.

The Acting Chief Justice (as Chairman of the Commission) was extremely glad to hear of this scheme of dealing with criminals. The Commission had the greatest difficulty in devising labour: they found that the stone was so soft, it was no labour to break it; and they found that crank labour was most insufficiently provided for; so they were at their wit's end to find labour for prisoners. The reason they did not recommend outside work was that they knew, in face of the strong opinion held against it by Sir Arthur Kennedy, it would be impracticable. His views were not against outside labour; he believed in convict labour outside the prison walls.

Mr. Lowcock remarked that the community generally would support what had been proposed, especially in view of the particular kind of work mentioned. When Sir Arthur Kennedy altered the system, there was the greatest trouble possible in preventing prisoners from escaping, while assaults and even murders were not unfrequently committed. The prisoners, on account of the laxity of discipline they were exposed to, were a great danger to the community. He counselled the adoption of a more careful means of closer watching of the conduct of the prisoners than hitherto, and repeated his approval of the proposal.

Mr. RYAN concurred with what had been said; the only point that he would break the Chinese exactly, while nothing would break the heart of a Chinaman more thoroughly than to contribute forced work and to get nothing for it. He thought the remuneration, even for good conduct, should be as little as possible.

Mr. PRYCE moved that prisoners might therefore work inside or outside the prison under such regulations as the Governor might frame.

The Attorney General observed, on the question of communication, and general laxity of discipline on the roads, that there was less chance of this in quarrying or Praya Wall work, where you can always see and guard the body of workers. If the guard could not thus be able to get at and keep in awe the whole body, then it would be better to keep the prisoners in Gaol.

Mr. PRYCE replied that of course the Surveyor General would have instructions to see that the prisoners were concentrated in one spot, and that every precaution must be taken against communication or other insubordination.

The Governor expressed his gratification at the manner in which his suggestion had been received. Of late the Gaol staff had been seriously improved. It had been defective in discipline and in character; most of the warders had been fined for drunkenness and for striking prisoners; and this had been represented to Lord Carnarvon before his arrival here by Mr. Austin. But now they had a different class of warders; they had a warder from England and a head turnkey, men trained for the very kind of work here suggested—and this was the first time they had such men at hand. They would insist upon hard work, which would have a deterrent influence and bring in a small profit; indeed, unless there was a profit the prisoner couldn't get his perquisite. Hongkong is better suited than most Colonies for a trial of this system, for by steady good conduct a prisoner may thus outdo his sentence by one-third, and have a trifle in his pocket when he is released. It was at present only an experiment. His Excellency then proceeded to speak of the former practices of branding and deportation, and of Sir Hercules Robinson's scheme of remission by which a prisoner could slip one-third of his sentence by good conduct. This latter system was sanctioned by the Home Government, and it was an interesting question why it was altered, and why the scale was not carried into effect. When Sir Hercules left (he continued) Sir Richard Macdonnell offered to several good conduct prisoners who claimed the remission that they would receive it on their returning to the Colony. Some preferred to remain, some were branded and deported. This change was not reported to the Secretary of State, although it was most important as altering the conditions of the sentence. One of the oldest officials—certainly the most experienced and one of the ablest—who was then senior Magistrate, having found that these prisoners on their return were dogged without the interference of any magistrate or judge, very properly made a minute to the Colonial Secretary to the effect that he knew not by what law this was done. Mr. Pennycuik, the Attorney General, having declared that these punishments were illegal—though about

500 had been so punished—Sir R. Macdonnell stopped the system, and introduced an ordinance to render it legal. In his despatch Sir Richard dwelt upon the great number of prisoners in Gaol, and appeared to think that the large number (500) were malefactors and miscreants, and expressed a decided opinion that there could be no safety unless they were so branded. He might here mention that Sir John Smalley objected to the measure; and Lord Kimberley wrote to say that the Ordinance, reluctantly passed, had been sanctioned under the peculiar circumstances. At the very time this return of 500 prisoners was made, 102 European prisoners were in Gaol for some reason or other; but this, with the proportion of native and foreign population, was unfortunately not brought to the notice of the Secretary of State; had this been done, it could not have been argued that the crime needed branding. It was not then known at home that the third scheme had been altered, and brands of sentences. Speaking frankly to them on the subject, whether or not this Ordinance should be repealed, he possessed that power and need not ask counsel. Personally he did not feel inclined to brand criminals, though in justice to Sir R. Macdonnell it ought to be said that the Police of Hongkong was then utterly demoralized and worse than useless; while to the credit of Sir A. Kennedy, he found it, on his arrival, to be thoroughly efficient. Branding was not necessary now, as detection was so easy, with the photographic gallery and the efficient detectives and new Chinese warders. If the safety of the Colony demanded it, it would be his duty to do as his predecessors had done; but it was not necessary. They could take time to consider the question, and he would further on submit a resolution.

Mr. Lowcock referred to the proposal made some time since to transport criminals to Labuan, and asked whether any communication had been received on the subject. If the most violent criminals were transported, there would be no necessity for branding.

The Governor replied that the suggestion would receive His Lordship's best consideration, but the home authorities were not prepared to accede at present.

In reply to Mr. Johnson, His Excellency was understood to say that remonstrances had been made against deportations from Northern Ports to Hongkong, and a Consular officer had been reproved for having done so.

In reply to Mr. RYAN, the Governor said he thought branding was a cause of crime, as it drove back the criminals to Hongkong. He had seen this in Malacca, and other places; not even an emigration agent would take a branded man, and he could not get honest work anywhere, so he returned to dishonesty where. One case had come to his knowledge where a man had got 14 days for unlawful possession, but after one month's imprisonment was branded and deported. Statistics showed a steady increase of crime; and Mr. Douglas, who was a shrewd, practical man, used to say that the brand men were always driven back to us or starved.

The Chief Justice remarked that with the wonderful memory of some of the turnkeys, and the photographic system, branding was unnecessary, although when in gaol prisoners occasionally got so fat that they could not get out of their jackets, and that in cases of short sentences he was inclined still further to reduce the rice allowance. As an experiment one-third had been struck off, under the supervision of Dr. Ayres; and although they must not seriously affect health, still the great object of a gaol was to make it thoroughly deterrent.

FAREWELL SERMON.

The Rev. J. Lamont preached his farewell sermon in Union Church yesterday morning to a crowded congregation. The rev. gentleman has made many friends by his quiet, unobtrusive, earnest labours, and by the sincerity, honesty and consistency of his character; so that he will be much missed by not only his congregation but by many who were not connected with him as a pastor. Mr. Lamont took for his text II. Cor. xiii. v. 14. Having given an exposition of the words, he concluded—My friends, the relationship between a pastor and his people partakes in a large degree of that which existed between the apostle and the churches among whom he laboured and to whom he wrote. We have in many respects the same anxieties, and fears, and disappointments, and joys, and sorrows. If we are in any degree faithful to our trust we can understand the apostle's feelings in all his words of earnest entreaty, exhortation, encouragement, and warning. And now it has come in the providence of God that we should experience also what he felt when he bade them farewell and offered this glorious benediction prayer. It may be that some of you expect now to revert to what I have done, and also to what I have neglected to do, during the past five years, and that I should say something concerning the failures, and disappointments, and infirmities, and sins that have marked the period of my ministry among you. But these I consider are not the most appropriate subjects to bring before a congregation. They are indeed of the highest interest and importance to my own soul, but between myself and God let them now remain; and with the apostle I might also say "With me it is a very small thing that I should be judged of by man's judgment; for He that judgeth is the Lord!" Yes, we serve a Master who is touched with a feeling of our infirmities, and whose blood cleanseth us from all sin, a Master full of tenderness and full of love, to whom we must one day give an account of our ministry, and to him we would rather render that account than to the kindest and most sympathizing earthly friend with whom God has ever blessed us here below. It might be expected also that I should speak now of that which I might consider your failings as a church and congregation, the want of interest which

some may have shown in regard to the work and welfare of the church, a want of interest in its service and support; but these things also I prefer to leave between yourselves and God. If conscience to-day tells any of you that there has been a remissness in the service of God in the past, then on your knees before God resolve that in His promised strength it shall henceforth receive your most careful attention. Any neglect of duty in this respect has not been a wrong done to me, but a wrong done to yourselves and to my Master, with whom therefore I leave you to deal. To me there has been nothing but kindness, the very greatest kindness, shown by all—kindness, much of it unexpected and much of it undeserved, but let me say here once more that your kindness to me has not been unappreciated, nor will it ever be forgotten. My work among you might have been better, much better done, I know, and I am painfully conscious of much unfaithfulness in many things, but here in the sight of God, I can honestly say that I have endeavoured to impress upon you all the need of the Saviour to forgive your sins, and of the Holy Spirit to sanctify your souls, and I have sought to point you to Him who is ever watching to bless and to save, and who, thanks to His name, is waiting still to-day. However feebly and imperfectly my part has been done, the record stands in heaven for a witness that you have had the way of salvation already put before you, and pardon and eternal life pressed upon your acceptance time after time. And now let result of it all. Have you accepted the Saviour yet as your Saviour, or have you continued still to refuse His love? But very few present here shall ever again hear me speak in the Master's name and declare the offers of eternal life, and now, as a last request, let me entreat you to spare me the terrible agony of having to witness against any of you so as to seal your condemnation in that dreadful day when we all shall meet again before the great white throne to be judged according to our actions here. After we have parted I may hope to meet with very few until then; and oh, let me beseech of you once again, for your souls' sake, make sure that you then shall stand on the right hand side of your judgment throne. Take Jesus to be your Saviour now, if He is not already yours, and so our meeting there will be a blessed one indeed—all our wanderings ended, all our sins overcome for ever, gathered all in our Father's home on high to part again no more. But still we are here in this strange land amid the darkness, and the sighing, and the sorrow, and this morning we have come to the place where our pathways must diverge, and the ties that have bound us together, except those of friendship and Christian brotherhood, must all be rent asunder. Therefore, "Finally, brethren, farewell. Be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace; and the God of love and peace shall be with you. The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost be with you all." May all the blessings that come through the grace of Christ be yours, yours all that the love of God bestows, and the constant communion of the Holy Ghost be yours.

THE RECENT TORNADO AT CANTON.

The following correspondence is published in the Government Gazette of Saturday:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Hongkong, 13th April, 1878.

SIR,—On behalf of this Government and of the inhabitants of Hongkong, I venture to ask you to convey to His Excellency the Viceroy the deep sympathy of the whole community here on the sudden blow that has befallen Canton.

I am making arrangements with Mr. Price for endeavouring to repair one small part of the disaster, that relating to the Gardens at Shamen. From the Gardens at Government House, the Public Gardens, and I think I may safely add from every garden in Hongkong that can spare them, we shall send you up young trees, shrubs, and plants to fill, to some slight extent, the place of those that have been destroyed.—I am, &c.,

J. POPE HENNESSY, To Dr. Hance, British Consulate, Canton.

H. M. CONSULATE, Canton, 18th April, 1878.

SIR,—As requested in your Despatch of the 18th instant, I conveyed to His Excellency the Viceroy the expression of the deep sympathy felt by Your Excellency and the whole of the inhabitants of Hongkong at the calamity with which this city has been visited; and I have now the honour to forward a copy of the communication just received from the Viceroy, expressing His Excellency's acknowledgments for the same.

I am also desired, both by the Shamen Municipal Council and the Trustees of the Garden Fund, to whom I made known Your Excellency's most generous offer, to supply trees and other plants to replace those destroyed by the whirlwind, to tender their sincere thanks, on behalf of the entire foreign community, for the kind sympathy shown and the aid so promptly offered; and to state that they will most probably be glad to avail themselves of the proffered aid when time has enabled them to clear away sufficiently to ascertain what is required.

With the expression of my own special thanks for Your Excellency's humanity and courtesy on this sad occasion.—I have, &c.,

H. F. HANCE, Acting Consul. His Excellency John Pope Hennessy, C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Hongkong.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY TO H. M. ACTING CONSUL.

17th April, 1878.

Governor HENNESSY'S SYMPATHY.

I have had the honour to receive your note, in which I learn that His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong has been good enough to express his commiseration for the people of Canton under their recent sufferings caused by the late tornado; and from it I discern the breadth of His Excellency's humane sympathy, which finds equal expression irrespective of the nationality of its object. Not only myself, but the gentry and people of the whole city, unite in landing this trait of His Excellency's character.

I have humbly attempted to do my duty during the three years of my administration, but I feel that it is to my own shortcomings that I must be ascribed this want of Heaven's favour, which has thus resulted in recurring disasters bringing sorrow to my people,

and it impossible to express my feelings of humiliation and awe.

I have directed the local authorities to take measures, with the charitable associations and the lending gentry, for the alleviation of the people's distress, to bury the dead, to heal the wounded, and to melt out succour to those who are left destitute and without means of support; and this, too, is only what is due from any one to his fellow men.

I beg you will communicate this reply to His Excellency, at the same time conveying to him my thanks and my distinguished consideration.

Police Intelligence.
(Both Magistrates Sitting.)
April 29, 1878.

LARCENY.

Lung Ayan, a youth 14 years of age, was charged with stealing a silver hair pin from the head of a woman in Jervois Street. The charge was fully proven, and he was ordered to be kept in solitary confinement for seven days, and to be flogged ten strokes on the breech with a rattan.

Lu Akum was fined 10 shillings for stealing flowers in the Public Gardens.

Tsang Ahah, a cook, was sent to six weeks' hard labour for stealing a quilt.

Tung Ahn, a coolie, was sent to 21 days' hard labour for stealing a tub valued at 15 cents.

DISORDERLY SAILORS.

George Westgate, steward; and Edward Underhill, seaman, Sailor's Home; were charged by Inspector Oradock with disorderly conduct at the Home. The first defendant was fined \$2, and the 2nd half a dollar.

CHILD SCALPING.

Chan Aon, a hawk, was sent to six months' hard labour for stealing a female child, aged three years, named Lum Ang. He endeavoured to sell her to a woman for \$24.50.

ARTFUL DODGER.

Cheng Aiyon, a painter, was charged with endeavouring to obtain money by false pretences. It appears he had gone to a painter, and said that Mr. Vanher wanted his house whitewashed outside, and asked the cost; he was told \$120, and said "Very well I will tell my master." The painter promised him a "cunshar" if he got him the job, agreeing to give him a pair of shoes, and a dollar. The defendant also went to a carpenter's shop and got a lot of men to go to work on the same house. It was afterwards found to be a hoax. The defendant admitted that he had misled the painter and carpenter, because he had been kidnapped to Singapore some years back, and the complainants had something to do with it. Fined 20 shillings for disorderly conduct.

SLEEPY WATCHMAN.

Vicente Castello, a watchman at the

A NEW METHOD FOR CORRECTING NAUGHTY CHILDREN.

Lam I, a married woman, was sent to 48 hours' solitary confinement for attempting to poison herself with opium. She admitted that she had taken a small quantity of opium, but said that she only took it to frighten her children who were very naughty.

Quotations.
HONGKONG, April 29, 1878.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash, \$580 a 581½ credit, —
" Old Patna, cash, — None credit, —
" New Benares, cash, 555 a 556½ credit, —
" Old Benares, cash, None credit, —
" New Malwa, cash, 770 credit, 775
" Allowance Tael, 6 a 12
" Old Malwa, cash, — credit, —
" Allowance Tael, — credit, —

CAMPOR, 164 a 17.00
QUICKSILVER, 63½ a 63.00
SALPETRE, 6.40 a 7.00

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, 3/10½
" 30 days' sight, 3/10½
" 60 days' sight, 3/11
Credit, 3/11½
Documentary, 6 months' sight, 3/11½
Bombay, demand Rupees, 223½
Calcutta, 223½
Shanghai, demand, 71½
" 30 days' sight, 72½
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. B., 10 ½
Sycee, 8 ½
Mexicans, 14 p. c. pm.
Gold Loan, 26.80
English Sovereigns, 5.24
Australian Sovereigns, 5.25
Discount, 6 to 8 %

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 50 % prem.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,325
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,800
Chinese Insurance Co., \$270
Yongtze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 680
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 990
E.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$700
China Fire Ins. Co., \$175
E.K. & W. Dock Co., 5 % prem.
E.K. C. & M. S. Boat Co., \$3 dm.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 21
Hongkong Gas Co., \$75
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$55
China Sugar Refining Co., 5 % prem.
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$108.
Do. of 1877, \$108.10.

Temperature.
(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises Queen's Road.)
HONGKONG, April 29, 1878.

BAROMETER—9 A.M. 30.100
Do. 1 P.M. 30.080
Do. 4 P.M. 30.014
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. 80
Do. 1 P.M. 82
Do. 4 P.M. 83
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. 78
Do. Do. 1 P.M. 78
Do. Do. 4 P.M. 79
Do. Maximum 84
Do. Minimum prev night 74

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Harbour C. The divisions between each shore are marked c., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Agent.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers.								
Argentine	5	c Barnett	Brit.	str.	915	April 22	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Belaun	2	h Ahrens	Ger.	str.	789	April 26	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Saigon
Berkely	3	c Buchanan	Brit.	str.	999.	April 24	Hop Kee & Co.	S'aporo and Penang
Bombay	2	h	Brit.	str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Aohcong	Laid up
Burness	4	c Luok	Brit.	str.	1268	April 23	Melchers & Co.	Laid up
Camos	2	h	Brit.	str.	95	Oct. 2	Kwok Aohcong	To-day
China	5	c Ackermann	Ger.	str.	648	April 28	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai
Conquest	4	h Scott	Brit.	str.	317	April 23	Kwong Lee Yoon	Hailow & Halphong
Dale	3	c Thompson	Brit.	str.	654	April 26	Yuen Fat Hong	Hailow & Halphong
Danubo	2	h Clanchy	Brit.	str.	525	April 29	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Egoria	3	c Johansen	Ger.	str.	1037	April 28	Siemssen & Co.	
Fama	6	h Stopani	Brit.	str.	137	.....	H.K. & W'poo Dock Co.	Tug Flyin
Fatchoy	2	h Holland	Brit.	str.	153	.....	G. Mc Bain	
Fortower	2	h Mackie	Brit.	str.	700	April 28	Man Hing Chan	Singapore
Fitzpatrick	2	c Humphreys	Brit.	str.	597	April 18	Gee Chong Hong	To-day
Glanis Castle	2	c Greig	Brit.	str.	1588	April 21	Butterfield & Swire	
Glenfalia	5	c Guland	Brit.	str.	1371	April 21	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Foochow
Glenfalloch	2	c Wilcox	Brit.	str.	1866	April 14	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Foochow
Glenfalloch	2	c Taylor	Brit.	str.	1338	April 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Foochow
Glenroy	2	c Donaldson	Brit.	str.	1372	April 6	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Australian Ports
Gungay	7	c Brown	Brit.	str.	977	April 25	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Hankow
Hankow	6	c Symington	Brit.	str.	2332	April 20	Siemssen & Co.	Saigon
Holland	2	h Adair	Dut.	str.	1145	April 23	Siemssen & Co.	Saigon
Java	2	h Weber	Dut.	str.	886	April 22	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Ab'deen
Kienchow	2	h Green	Brit.	str.	701	April 28	Kwok Aohcong	
Kjohenhavn	4	c Jerohau	Brit.	str.	670	April 28	Siemssen & Co.	
Kwangtung	5	c Farnard	Dut.	str.	1263	April 26	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports
Malabar	4	c Smith	Brit.	str.	642	April 26	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Marlon	3	c Smith	Brit.	str.	642	April 19	Butterfield & Swire	S'aporo and Penang
Mecon	2	h Morney	Brit.	str.	678	Mar. 17	Landstall & Co.	Co'stan
Niam	2	h Barlow	Brit.	str.	1727	April 21	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Europe, &c
Niam	3	h Metcalfe	Brit.	str.	3700	April 23	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Phams & S. Folsco
Pacific	2	h	Ger.	str.	69	Mar. 28	Order	8th prox
Panay	5	c Geyenches	Span.	str.	500	Mar. 30	Remedios & Co.	K'lon
Penedo	4	c Oain	Brit.	str.	682	April 22	Hop Kee & Co.	Manila
Scatos	5	c Rimouth	Brit.	str.	784	April 23	David Sams, Sons & Co.	Singapore
Standard	2	c Lyon	Brit.	str.	1074	April 23	Siemssen & Co.	1st prox
Taiwan	5	h Young	Brit.	str.	408	April 28	David Sams, Sons & Co.	Shanghai
Tibre	5	c Girard	Feb.	str.	1800	April 23	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Tamoul, &c
Tintern Abbey	3	c Fisdale	Brit.	str.	778	April 23	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Tuckya Yuen Byan	1	h Evans	Burm.	str.	480	April 2	Kin-tye-loong	S'aporo and Penang
Yottung	2	h Goggin	Brit.	str.	286	Mar. 27	Kwok Aohcong	Halphong
Sailing Vessels.								
Andreas	4	c Hagen	Ger.	bge.	240	April 27	Siemssen & Co.	
Anna Sieben	4	c Paulsen	Ger.	bge.	325	April 5	Ednard Schellhaas & Co.	Calico
Antioch	4	c Seymour	Amer.	bge.	648	April 5	Chinese	
Arcola	2	c Ponery	Brit.	bge.	947	April 24	Butterfield & Swire	
Augusta Bellows	2	c Thompson	Ger.	sch.	207	April 25	26 Captain	
Bachoven	4	c Haje	Ger.	bge.	840	April 22	Melchers & Co.	
Blanca Perlia	1	h Tancredi	Ital.	bge.	668	Mar. 31	Thos. Howard & Co.	Nagasaki
Black Prince	3	c Ingils	Brit.	sh.	750	April 2	Turner & Co.	
Borneo	2	c Shaw	Amer.	sh.	739	April 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	
Brisbane	3	c Hudleston	Brit.	bge.	334	April 28	Russell & Co.	
Charlotte Andrews	2	c Place	Brit.	bge.	855	April 28	Rozario & Co.	
Conchita	4	c Arlas	Span.	bge.	430	Mar. 14	Remedios & Co.	Manila
Corona	4	k Spence	Brit.	sh.	1188	Feb. 18	Mayer & Co.	Manila
Cresswell	2	c White	Brit.	bge.	688	Mar. 14	Captain	
Cruzader	4	k Gorham	Amer.	bge.	310	April 23	Meyer & Co.	
Cuba	2	c Stabell	Feb.	bge.	837	April 24	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	
Dauphin	3	h Lehouze	Brit.	bge.	795	April 9	Melchers & Co.	
Dezare	2	c Moberg	Brit.	bge.	557	April 27	Ednard Schellhaas & Co.	
Elisabeth	3	c Embury	Amer.	sh.	150	Feb. 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London
Ellisabeth	3	c Farnley	Hawa.	bg.	312	Mar. 10	Wielser & Co.	Honolulu
Ellisabeth	3	c Finn	Nov.	bge.	740	April 14	Meyer & Co.	Japan
Elizabeth	2	c Ohlsen	Ger.	bge.	447	April 23	Wielser & Co.	
Enid	2	c Braithwaite	Brit.	bge.	485	April 1	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	
Forward	7	c Vandervord	Brit.	bge.	757	April 16	Rozario & Co.	
Frank Marion	7	c Eldridge	Amer.	bge.	678	April 7	Meyer & Co.	
Friederich	4	k Hoyer	Ger. 3m. sc.	sc.	295	April 27	Wielser & Co.	
Glamorganshire	4	c McEachun	Brit.	bge.	456	April 18	H. Kiser & Co.	
Goodell	7	c French	Amer.	bge.	840	April 4	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Hollo
Great Admiral	4	k Thompson	Amer.	sh.	1576	Aug. 19	Russell & Co.	
Gustav	7	c Johansen	Ger.	bg.	240	April 23	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	Tientsin
H. G. Johnson	7	c Colby	Amer.	bge.	1081	April 16	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Wanchow
Hotehur	2	c Shaw	Brit.	bge.	622	April 27	Captain	
Hudson	4	c Yangshan	Amer.	bge.	662	April 16	Butterfield & Swire	
Julia	2	c Kearney	Feb.	bge.	604	April 14	Carlowitz & Co.	
Ladage	2	c Piers	Amer.	sh.	866	April 8	Captain	
Lady Pount	7	c Owen	Brit.	bge.	815	April 12	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Manila
Maid of Judah	2	c Webb	Brit.	bge.	643	April 23	Chinese	
Malvina	4	k Kings	Ger.	bge.	479	April 23	Wielser & Co.	Keelung
Marie Charlotte	3	c Mehonam	Feb.	bge.	380	Mar. 23	Carlowitz & Co.	Callao & Valparaiso
Mosquito	5	k Miles	Brit.	bg.	197	Feb. 6	Rozario & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney
Nimrod	1	h Olark	Brit.	bge.	695	Jan. 24	Adamson, Bell & Co.	
North Star	3	c Thompson	Amer.	sh.	1374	Feb. 28	Russell & Co.	San Francisco
P. J. Carleton	4	c Amesbury	Amer.	bge.	986	Feb. 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco
Peiho	3	c Christensen	Ger.	bge.	251	April 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	
Philip Fitzpatrick	3	c Phelan	Amer.	bge.	583	Mar. 27	Rozario & Co.	Bangkok
Rosa Boeticher	4	k Schults	Ger.	bge.	398	April 16	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Saigon
Sacramento	3	k Nelson	Amer.	sh.	1413	April 24	Butterfield & Swire	
San Lorenzo	4	c Vidarte	Span.	bg.	823	April 23	Remedios & Co.	
Sarah Nicholson	8	c Siskids	Brit.	sh.	933	April 14	Butterfield & Swire	
Susanna	3	c Clough	Amer.	sh.	1090	Sept. 6	Siemssen & Co.	New York
Taunton	2	c Armstrong	Brit.	sh.	687	April 18	Russell & Co.	
Teodoro	2	c Hormaza	Span.	bge.	600	Mar. 30	Russell & Co.	Manila
Thomas Fletcher	3	c Pendleton	Amer.	bge.	645	April 8	Kin Nam	
Ti De Ma Di	2	h Tarek	Slam.	bge.	455	April 25	Chinese	
Titan	4	c Berry	Amer.	sh.	1270	Feb. 7	Wielser & Co.	San Francisco
Villa de Rivadavia	4	c Camus	Span.	bg.	261	April 5	Remedios & Co.	Hollo
Wega	4	c Jachens	Ger.	sh.	1115	Mar. 1	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York
Vesta	3	c Dirks	Ger.	bge.	802	April 23	Melchers & Co.	
Wildwood	3	c Herriman	Amer.	sh.	1089	Jan. 28	Russell & Co.	Portland (Oregon)
WHAMPOA								
Florence Nightingale	4	c McIntyre	Brit.	bge.	464	April 25	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	
CANTON								
Chinkiang	4	c Orr	Brit.	str.	798	April 27	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

<i>Vessel's Name.</i>	<i>Anchor- age.</i>	<i>Flag.</i>	<i>Class.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>H. P.</i>	<i>Date of Arrival.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>
Albatross	K. D.	German	corvette	600	4	.....	April 8	Mensing
Growler	6 c	British	gun vessel	494	4	120	April 21	C. E. D. Willcox
Lapwing	7 h	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	Mar. 26	W. G. Scott
Mesamos	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nesaus	6 h	British	surveying vessel	577	4	180	April 24	R. E. Waples
Ranger	6 c	U. S.	gun vessel	541	5	600	April 29	H. D. Manley
Swinger	6 h	British	gun vessel	408	2	80	April 1	O. P. Taylor
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commander's flag-ship	3098	14	.....	.....	Commanders Watson
Vigilant	7 h	British	despatch vessel	856	2	250	Jan. 29	Lt.-Com. Annaley

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR

April 22, 1873.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Braemar Castle	British
Glenorchy	British
Hat-tah	Chinese
Hat-ting	Chinese
Hiroshima Maru	Japanese
Honan	Chinese
Karo	British
Kiang-wa	Chinese
Kiang-yueh	Chinese
Idly	British
Leehong	Chinese

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
 The following are the names of the steamers of the United States Navy, and the names of the commanding officers, as of the 1st of January, 1880:

mg	British
	British
	American
	British
	Chinese
SAILING VESSELS.	
British ship	British ship
British bar	British bar
American	American
British bar	British bar
for London	for London
American	American
British ship	British ship
British ship	British ship

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

urg	German barque
ness	British barque
Harvey	for New York
au	Light-vessel
San Mondelli	British barque
Slope	British barque
na	German brig
ing	British ship
a	British ship

MEN-OF-WAR.	
py	German gunboat
ceasy	U. S. corvette
ingabala	U. S. corvette

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Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

RUSSE

723 Hongkong, January 1, 1974

and Hankow, and are insured to
Insurances at current rates.

100-100000, 100000, 100000, 100000